



Ironwood Forest National Monument Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement



LANDS AND REALTY Draft Glossary of Terms

Avoidance Area (with respect to rights-of-way): Areas determined to be less suitable for a right-of-way because of (1) important and/or valued resources or resources assigned a special status, or (2) a substantive potential conflict with use. These areas exhibit constraints to siting facilities and are less desirable for a right-of-way, but could be mitigated to reduce potential effects the right-of-way may have on the environment.

Corridor: A wide strip of land within which a proposed linear facility (e.g., pipeline, transmission line) could be located.

Disposal Area: Areas of public land that could be transferred through exchange, sale, or another transfer mechanism to another ownership or jurisdiction.

Easement: A right or privilege one may have on another's land.

Exclusion Area (with respect to rights-of-way): Areas determined unsuitable for a right-of-way because of (1) unique, highly valued, complex, or legally protected resources; (2) potentially significant environmental impact due to conflict with current land uses; or (3) areas posing substantial hazard to construction and/or operation of a linear facility (e.g., electric transmission line, pipeline, telephone line, fiber optic line). In these areas, rights-of-way would be granted only in cases where there is a legal requirement to provide such access.

Federal Lands: Lands, or interests in lands (such as easements and rights-of-way), owned by the United States.

Jurisdiction: The legal right to control or regulate use of land or a facility. Jurisdiction requires authority, but not necessarily ownership.

Lease: An authorization or contract by which one party (lessor) conveys the use of property, such as real estate, to another (lessee) in return for rental payments. In addition to rental payments, lessees also pay royalties (a percentage of value) to the lessor from resource production.

Retention Area: Areas of public land that are not eligible to be transferred to another ownership or jurisdiction; these public lands will be retained in public ownership.

Right-of-way: Land authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project, pursuant to a right-of-way authorization or grant.

Right-of-way Grant: A legal instrument authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance and termination of a project. Temporary use permits are revocable non-possessory, non-exclusive privilege, authorizing temporary use of public lands in connection with construction, operation, maintenance, or termination of a project.

Split Estate: Refers to land where the mineral rights and the surface rights are owned by different parties. Owners of the mineral rights generally have a superior right.

Transportation Right-of-way: Land associated with highways and railroads authorized to be used or occupied for the construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project, pursuant to a right-of-way authorization.

Utility Corridor: A linear strip of land usually designated for facilities such as power lines, pipelines, fiber optic cables, roads, etc.

Withdrawal: Withdrawal means withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry under some or all of the general land laws, for the purpose of limiting activities under those laws in order to maintain other public values in the area or reserving the area for a particular public purpose or program; or transferring jurisdiction over an area of Federal land, other than *property* governed by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (40 U.S.C. 472), from one department, bureau or agency to another department, bureau or agency.